Messrs Adams & Munro

The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

Oh! THOU, by whose Almighty Nod the Scale
Of Empire rises, or, alternate, falls,
Send forth the SAVING VIRTUES round this Land!

Printer

[Vol. III.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1791. [4d. ſingle.] [No. 120.]

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
Wet & Dry Goods.

JAMES WILSON, V.M.
Alexandria, November 10, 1791.

N. B. The Vendue-Store will be kept conſtantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commiſſion Buſineſs. J. W.

THE partnerſhip of *John Smith* and Co. being diſſolved this day by mutual conſent, thoſe who have any demands againſt the partnerſhip are requeſted to bring them in; and thoſe who are indebted to them are deſired to call and cloſe their accounts.

JOSEPH SMITH.
SAMUEL MURRAY.
Leeſburg, Loudoun County, October 19, 1791.
120—3w.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the NANCY, from WHITEHAVEN,
A further ſupply of
FALL GOODS,

Which, with their importation per the Lancaſter, makes their Aſſortment very complete.

Alexandria, Sept. 28, 1791. 114—t. f.

BUTTER in firkins, Pork in barrels, Molaſſes, Cotton in bales, Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Cotton and Wool Cards of various qualities: Alſo Port, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Malaga Wine, for Sale by JOHN MURRAY & CO.

Who want to purchaſe

A ſmall quantity of WHITE BEANS, and 500 buſhels beſt WHITE WHEAT, to be delivered in 10 or 15 days.

Alexandria, Oct. [illegible] 1791. 118—3w.

BLANKS

In the 1ſt Claſs of the Preſbyterian Church Lottery received in part payment for Tickets in the 3d Claſs, by the reſpective Managers; and, as the drawing of the 3d Claſs will commence on the third Monday of next month, and but few of the blanks can be received, it will be neceſſary for thoſe who are inclined to be benefited by this accommodation, to apply ſoon.

Alexandria, Oct. 27, 1791. 118—3w.

Seth Barton & Co.

At their Store in Fairfax Street, oppoſite Wiſe's Tavern,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A neat and general Aſſortment of well-choſen
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which they intend ſelling (as uſual) at the moſt reduced prices.

They return their unfeigned thanks to the inhabitants of this City and it's vicinity, for the very flattering encouragement they have met with ſince their commencement in buſineſs, and hope, from their unremitting endeavours to pleaſe, to merit a continuance of their favours.

☞ They have alſo London-particular MADEIRA WINE of a ſuperior quality.

Alexandria, Oct. 20, 1791. 117—4w.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD by the Printers hereof, WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL, *with large Allowance to thoſe who purchaſe Quantities,*

THE
PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA
ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1792,

A COMPLETE and ACCURATE EPHEMERIS, calculated by the ingenious Mr. BENJAMIN BANNEKER, a *free black Man*, (a Native of Baltimore County, Maryland, born of *African Parents*) whoſe Calculations, now offered to the Public, have met the Approbation of ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Aſtronomers in America.

Alexandria, October 18, 1791.

☞ Wanted at this Office an APPRENTICE to the Printing Buſineſs. None need apply but ſuch as are under 15 Years of age, and can read, write and ſpell well.

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED,
"THE
ANNUAL REGISTER
AND
POLITICAL REPOSITORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,"
Will ſpeedily be commenced, by the ſubſcriber, in the city of Philadelphia.

This work will contain a hiſtory of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of CONGRESS, from the beginning of the ſeſſion which will commence in October next.

Secondly—STATE PAPERS.—Under this head will be compriſed the Reports and Statements of the executive officers of government, including thoſe which have already been made, official correſpondence with foreign powers, &c.

Thirdly.—THE STATE OF THE UNION.—This important article will ſhow our ſituation with regard to foreign nations, by adverting to treaties, whether concluded or pending, hoſtilities, and commercial intercourſe. It will alſo give a comprehenſive view of the internal ſyſtem; to wit, population, the national defence, by militia, regular troops, armed veſſels, and fortifications; national finance, as to loans, debts, revenue, bank, &c. national morals, as to prevailing virtues and vices; number and quality of crimes and puniſhments, bankruptcies, &c. general progreſs of arts and ſciences; general laws and civil regulations, whether of the federal government or ſtate legiſlatures: general manners and cuſtoms; and finally, the complexion of political ſentiments, as it may be ſeen in public prints, proceedings of the ſeveral governments, popular tranquillity, or diſcontent.

Fourthly—IMPROVEMENTS in every profeſſion, art, and ſcience.

Fifthly—MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS on the increaſe and decreaſe of diſeaſes, &c.

Sixthly—NATURAL HISTORY, particularly that of America.

Seventhly—CHARACTERS.

Eighthly—MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS, which may be thought worthy of being preſerved from oblivion, on philoſophical, hiſtorical, biographical, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and other ſubjects calculated to amuſe the mind, or advance the beſt intereſts of ſociety.

Ninthly—POETRY,—original and ſelected.

Tenthly—A REVIEW of BOOKS, American only;—to which will be added a liſt of new European publications, indicating ſuch as may be deemed particularly valuable in this country.

Eleventhly—A CHRONICLE of the moſt intereſting events of each year, ſelected from the various news papers, and methodically arranged.

☞ To the hiſtory of the proceedings and debates of Congreſs, in the firſt volume of this work, will be prefixed the Conſtitution of the United States of America, together with a ſketch of the proceedings, and the names of the members of the firſt Congreſs aſſembled under the auſpices of the coſtitution.

Each volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER AND POLITICAL REPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA will contain at leaſt 500 pages, octavo, and be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, equal to that with which the Editor's edition of the Laws of the United States is printed. The price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and a half.

The plan of this work has been ſubmitted to the conſideration of ſome of the firſt characters in America, whoſe ſentiments have determined the Editor with regard to the undertaking—The firſt volume will be publiſhed in the ſpring of the year 1792.

In order to render this work as perfect as poſſible, and truly honourable to the United States, communications, coinciding with the plan, as above given, and either handed to the Editor or tranſmitted to him by poſt, will be gratefully received. He with confidence expects this aſſiſtance from Artiſts, Men of Learning, Philoſophers, and Stateſmen, as they muſt be impreſſed with adequate ideas of the utility of this arduous undertaking.

Gentlemen who may incline to patroniſe this publication, are requeſted to forward their names to Meſſrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boſton; John Carter, Eſq; Providence; Meſſrs. Hudſon and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Meſſrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, Eſq; Richmond; Mr. P. Young, Charleſton; or to

ANDREW BROWN,
in the city of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30, 1791.

☞ *Subſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed to the work.*

☞ BLANKS of various kinds to be ſold at this Office.

CITY of WASHINGTON, 21ſt Oct. 1791.

☞ THE Commiſſioners propoſe to contract for *Two Thouſand PITCH PINE LOGS*, none leſs than 35 feet in length, capable of ſquaring 12 inches each at the leaſt, to be delivered within the mouth of Gooſe-Creek, between the firſt day of April and tenth day of May next.

They alſo propoſe to contract for 4,000 *Buſhels of good unſlacked STONE-LIME*, in Caſks, to be delivered at the mouth of Gooſe-Creek between the ſame days.—Apply or direct to Mr. JOHN M. GANTT, at George-Town. 119—t. f.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Mary Iſabella, Capt. Grayſon,

A Quantity of fine ſtoved LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms by the quantity.

They have alſo on hand
Liſbon and Alum Salt,
Felt Hats by the caſe,
Mould-Candles per box,
Port Wine in Caſks of 3 doz. bottles each,
London Porter do. do.
Madeira do. do.
Muſtard per box,
Lead,
Pewter,
Copperas per Caſk,
Hunter-pipes per do.
Queen's Ware, and Stone Ware, in Crates,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 Crown Window-Glaſs in boxes and half boxes,
Lampblack,
Nails per the caſk,
With a pretty general aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1791. 119—t. f.

FLETCHER, OTWAY and CO.
Have juſt received a ſupply of that remarkably fine-flavoured five years old
Grenada Spirits,

Which they will ſell, for the accommodation of private families, in any quantity, not leſs than a gallon, at 7s. 6d. per gallon.——They have excellent old dry Liſbon wine in pipes and quarter caſks, and London-particular Madeira wine in half-pipes, five years old, and a few quarter-cheſts of hyſon tea, of a late importation.

Alexandria, November 2, 1721. 119—3w.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

An account of a perſon born a Negro, or a very dark Mulattoe, who afterwards became white.

By CHARLES W. PEALE.

This perſon reſides at Mr. Bloodworth's in Somerſet county, Maryland, where I ſaw and converſed with him a few weeks ſince. He is commonly called JAMES. Certificates can be had from gentlemen of character to the following purpoſe, as I had it from them;—James was born in Charles county, Maryland, about the year 1741, of a black Negro mother. His father was a white man, as James ſays, and as all believe.—His birth was at Ignatius Bowman's, and he ſucceſſively belonged to the ſaid Mr. Bowman, a William Bowman, a Mr. Hancock, Thomas Hopewell, Col. William Hopewell, and John Bloodworth, where he is at preſent. He was of a black or very dark mulattoe colour till he was abont 15 years of age, when ſome white ſpots appeared on his ſkin, and which have ſince gradually increaſed; ſo that at this time his ſkin is entirely white from head to foot, excepting a few brown ſpecks like moles, and ſomes blotches of a dark mulattoe colour on his cheek bones. Concurring in the above particulars, James adds of himſelf, that he was born with ſome white locks of hair on his head, which ſtill remain: That he had a child, which is in Charles county, born with ſuch white ſpots of hair on the head.

It is alſo well aſcertained, by numbers with whom I converſed in the neighbourhood of James, that from their own knowledge, about ſixteen years ago, he had not more white on him than there is now of black. He has a negro wife, and ſeveral children by her now living. Theſe are all as black as negroes commonly are. But he knows not the condition of the child he left in Charles county; whether there has commenced any change in the colour of his ſkin, as the ſpots in the hair might promiſe.

James is about fifty years old, his hair is black, with a few white ſpots, ſhort and much curled (more like a mulattoe's than a negroe's); the white ſpots on his head, and two white ſpots of hair on his chin, give him an odd appearance: He gave me the following account of the changes:—A portion of the black becomes of a reddiſh brown colour by degrees, and remains ſo about ſix months, when it changes further and becomes white—upon this change the white parts are very tender, and are ſoon burnt by the ſun, even to their becoming ſore for a time; And afterwards the white, which is now nearly the whole of his ſkin, is more tender and more ſuſceptible of injury from the ſun, than it uſed to be in the black ſpots. He added, that the changes of colour, from black to white, have been much more rapid of late than formerly. His ſkin is of a clear wholeſome white, fair, and what would be called a better ſkin than any of the number of white people who were preſent at different times, when I ſaw him.

C. W. P.

October 20, 1791.

COLD.

THE Laplanders leave their new born infants in the ſnow, till their reſpiration is almoſt ſtopped with cold, and then throw them into a warm bath. This rough treatment is continued every day for the firſt year; and after that period, the children are bathed thrice a week in cold water. The inhabitants of the Northern regions are firmly perſuaded that cold bathing makes men more healthy and robuſt; and therefore they indre their children to this habit from their very birth. The Savages in the Iſthmus of America, when covered with ſweat, plunge into cold water with impunity: The women throw their drunken huſbands into the river, in order the more ſpedily to remove the effects of intoxication: The mothers bathe in cold water along with their infants the moment after they are delivered; and yet much fewer of them die of child-bearing, than in other countries, where a practice of this kind would be regarded as extremely dangerous.

BUFFON.

EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of* CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

At 12 o'clock, the Speaker, attended by the Members and the Clerk, and preceded by the Serjeant at Arms, waited on the Preſident of the United States, at his houſe, where the Speaker delivered the following Addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes at the opening of the Seſſion:—

SIR,

In receiving your addreſs at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, the Houſe of Repreſentatives have taken an ample ſhare in the feelings inſpired by the actual proſperity, and flattering proſpects of our country: And whilſt, with becoming gratitude to heaven, we aſcribe this happineſs to the true ſource from which it flows, we behold with an animating pleaſure, the degree in which the conſtitution and laws of the United States have been inſtrumental in diſpenſing it.

It yields us particular ſatisfaction to learn the ſucceſs with which the different important meaſures of the government have proceeded; as well thoſe ſpecially provided for at the laſt ſeſſion, as thoſe of preceding date. The ſafety of our Weſtern Frontiers, in which the lives and repoſe of ſo many of our fellow-citizens are involved, being peculiarly intereſting, your communications on that ſubject are proportionally grateful to us. The gallantry and good conduct of the Militia, whoſe ſervices were called for, are an honourable confirmation of the efficacy of that precious reſource of a free State: And we anxiouſly wiſh that the conſequences of their ſucceſsful enterprizes, and of the other proceedings to which you have referred, may leave the United States free to purſue the moſt benevolent policy towards the unhappy and deluded race of people in our neighbourhood.

The amount of the population of the United States, determined by the returns of the cenſus, is a ſource of the moſt pleaſing reflections, whether it be viewed in relation to our national ſafety and reſpectability, or as a proof of that felicity in the ſituation of our country which favours ſo unexampled a rapidity in our growth. Nor ought any to be inſenſible to the additional motive ſuggeſted by this important fact, to perpetuate the free government eſtabliſhed, with a wiſe adminiſtration of it, to a portion of the earth which promiſes ſuch an increaſe of the number which is to enjoy theſe bleſſings within the limits of the United States.

We ſhall proceed with all the reſpect due to your patriotic recommendations, and with a deep ſenſe of the truſt committed to us by our fellow-citizens, to take into conſideration the various and important matters falling within the preſent ſeſſion—and in diſcuſſing and deciding each, we ſhall feel every diſpoſition, whilſt we are purſuing the public welfare, which muſt be the ſupreme object with all our conſtituents, to accommodate as far as poſſible, the means of attaining it to the ſentiments and wiſhes of every part of them.

Signed by order, and in behalf, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
JONATHAN TRUMBULL, SPEAKER.
Atteſt. JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

To which the PRESIDENT was pleaſed to make the following Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

The pleaſure I derive from an aſſurance of your attention to the objects I have recommended to you, is doubled by your concurrence in the teſtimony I have borne to the proſperous condition of our public affairs.

Relying on the ſanctions of your enlightened judgments and on your patriotic aid, I ſhall be the more encouraged in all my endeavours for the public weal; and particularly in thoſe which may be required on my part for executing the ſalutary meaſures I anticipate from your preſent deliberations.

G. WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1791.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

In committee of the whole, on the ſchedule of the whole number of perſons in the United States.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

Mr Lawrance obſerved, that there were two objects which preſented for the attention of the committee on this occaſion; the firſt, the apportionment of the ratio of repreſentation—the other, the ſituation of the cenſus as it reſpects the State of South Carolina—both of them important.—Mr. Lawrance propoſed a reſolution in regard to the firſt—That till the time of the next enumeration, the number of Repreſentatives ſhall be one to every thirty thouſand inhabitants. He further obſerved, that the cenſus of South Carolina not being compleated, and returns made within the time limited by law, it remains that ſome proviſion on that ſubject ſhould be made—but as he ſuppoſed the gentlemen from that State would make a propoſition to the houſe, he ſhould wave any further remarks for the preſent. He concluded by repeating his motion, that the ratio of repreſentation ſhould be one for every thirty thouſand.

Mr. Livermore ſaid he was apprehenſive the motion would be premature, till the fate of an amendment to the conſtitution propoſed to the people, was known; that amendment ſays that the ratio of repreſentation ſhall be one to every 30,000 perſons, till the number of Repreſentatives amounts to 100—after which the ratio is to be one to 40,000—If this amendment is agreed to, the reſolution on the table will contravene its operation; if that amendment is not adopted (and, ſaid he, I heartily wiſh it never may be) we ſhould on the propoſition now moved, have a larger houſe than that amendment contemplated; he was oppoſed to ſo large a number of repreſentatives as would be conſequent on the plan propoſed, and concluded by enquiring whether the above amendment had been adopted by the requiſite number of the Legiſlatures.

On examination it did not appear that a ſufficient number of the States had made returns reſpecting the amendments, to determine the queſtion.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid the Conſtitution had provided that the number of Repreſentatives ſhould not exceed one for every 30,000, but Congreſs may encreaſe the number of conſtituents of each member; he read the reſult of a calculation of the number of Repreſentatives which would be returned on a ſuppoſition of their being one to 30, 33, 34 and 40 thouſand perſons—According to the preſent cenſus, ſuppoſing South Carolina to contain 240,000 perſons—30 thouſand would give 110—33, 104, 34, 100, and 40 thouſand, 82 members.

Judging from the ſenſe of the people, ſo far as it could be collected from what had been done reſpecting the propoſed amendment on this ſubject, he was of opinion that the ratio which would meet the general approbation was that which would give about 100 members in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Mr. Livermore was in favour of a ratio which would give the ſmalleſt number that was mentioned by the gentleman laſt ſpeaking.

Mr. White ſaid, that the general ſentiment of the people was perhaps more fully known on the ſubject before the committee, than on any other that can come before them. Among the objections to the Conſtitution, the ſmallneſs of the repreſentation was very generally objected to. An encreaſe of the number of this houſe is expected—it has been ſaid by the enemies of the Conſtitution that Congreſs will never conſent that there ſhall be a Repreſentative for every 30,000 perſons. The time is now come when the queſtion is to be determined—and I hope, ſaid Mr. White, that Congreſs will act with the utmoſt liberality on the occaſion—and that they will not diminiſh the number of Repreſentatives.

Mr. Dayton ſaid he conſidered the ſubject in a different light from the gentleman laſt ſpeaking. He ſuppoſed the ſenſe of the people at the preſent day was oppoſed to a great increaſe of the number of Repreſentatives—he thought that one to 40,000 perſons would give the moſt eligible number, but was willing to meet the gentleman half way, and moved to inſert the word *five* between "thirty and thouſand," in the reſolution.

Mr. White explained himſelf as referring particularly to the time when the Conſtitution was adopted.

Mr. Seney obſerved, that the ſubject was too important, in his opinion, to come to a ſudden deciſion upon, eſpecially as many of the members of the houſe had not arrived.

He moved therefore that the committee ſhould riſe, report, and aſk leave to ſit again. The committee accordingly roſe.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) laid on the table a reſolution for extending the time allowed for making a return of the cenſus of South Carolina.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion reſpecting perſons who flee from juſtice, &c. laid on the table laſt Friday, was committed to Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Bourne (M.) and White.

Meſſrs. Ames, Dayton, Brown, Fitzſimons and Tucker, were appointed a committee to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in caſes of conteſted elections of members of the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, a committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Wadſworth, Smith (S. C.) and Sylveſter, was appointed to report a bill for the relief of widows and orphans in certain caſes.

Adjourned.

SENATE OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, October 31.

This forenoon the Senate waited on the Preſident of the United States, at his houſe, and preſented to him the following Addreſs:

To the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

The Senate of the United States have received with the higheſt ſatisfaction, the aſſurances of public proſperity contained in your ſpeech to both Houſes: The multiplied bleſſings of Providence have not eſcaped our notice, or failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the reſtoration of public and private confidence, are conſpicuous and important, and the pleaſure with which we contemplate them, is heightened by your aſſurance of thoſe further communications which ſhall confirm their exiſtence, and indicate their ſource.

Whilſt we rejoice in the ſucceſs of thoſe military operations which have been directed againſt the hoſtile Indians, we lament with you the neceſſity that produced them, and we participate in the hope that the preſent proſpect of a general peace on terms of moderation and juſtice, may be wrought into complete and permanent effect, and that the meaſures of government may equally embrace the ſecurity of our frontiers, and the general intereſts of humanity; our ſolicitude to obtain, will inſure our zealous attention to, an object ſo warmly eſpouſed by the principles of benevolence, and ſo highly intereſting to the honour and welfare of the nation.

The ſeveral ſubjects which you have particularly recommended, and thoſe which remain of former ſeſſions, will engage our early conſideration; we are encouraged to proſecute them with alacrity and ſteadineſs, by the belief, that they will intereſt no paſſion, but that for the general welfare, by the aſſurance of concert, and by a view of thoſe arduous and important arrangements which have been already accompliſhed.

We obſerve, Sir, the conſtancy and activity of your zeal for the public good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happineſs of our country.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

The Reply of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES is as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

THIS manifeſtation of your zeal for the honour and the happineſs of your country, derives its full value from the ſhare which your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favourable ſentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous truſt committed to the Government of the United States; and deſire you to be aſſured that all my zeal will continue to ſecond thoſe further efforts for the public good, which are enſured by the ſpirit in which you are entering on the preſent ſeſſion.

G. WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

Preſentation of the CONSTITUTION *to the* KING, *for his* ACCEPTANCE.

Sept. 5.

THE grand conſtitution chart is at length finiſhed, and was on Saturday laſt preſented to the King; who received it with a countenance in which much outward ſatisfaction was depicted.

The members met in the Hall of the aſſembly at ſix o'clock in the evening, but it was half paſt eight before every thing was ready.

M. Vernier, the preſident, then intimated, that he had waited on the King, and announced their intentions, and that his Majeſty was ready to receive them.

On this the deputation moved on towards the palace of the Thuilleries, between a double row of national guards, flambeaus preceding, following and accompanying them, and martial muſic ſtriking up, and continuing during the proceſſion.

[*Here follows a liſt of the members empowered by the aſſembly, to preſent the new conſtitution to Louis* XVI.]

Having arrived at the palace, the deputation was immediately uſhered into the grand council chamber, and introduced to the King, who was ſeated on a throne, ſurrounded by his miniſters, and a great number of other perſons of diſtinction.

M. Thouret then advanced, and ſpoke as follows:

"The repreſentatives of the nation now preſent to your Majeſty thd conſtitutional act, which conſecrates the impreſcriptible rights of the French nation; which gives to the throne its true dignity, and which organizes the government of the empire."

The King inſtantly replied:

"I now receive the conſtitution preſented to me by the National Aſſembly.—I ſhall inform them of my reſolution, after the ſhorteſt poſſible delay which the examinotion of ſuch an important object demands.

"I am reſolved to remain in Paris. I ſhall give the neceſſary orders to the commandant general of the national Pariſian troops reſpecting my guards."

The deputation having received this anſwer, and M. Thouret having aſked and obtained a copy of it in writing, for the ſatisfaction of the aſſembly, they inſtantly returned with the ſame ceremony that they had ſet out.

Yeſterday the Thuilleries were opened, all the centinels, poſted to prevent the entrance of ſtrangers, being removed.

A prodigious crowd of citizens having gone to the chapel during the morning ſervice, on the entrance of the King and Queen to hear Maſs, a number of voices exclaimed, *Vive la Nation! Vive la Conſtitution!*

His Majeſty, who was taken unawares, being unable to hide his emotion at this circumſtance, burſt into tears. On this the audience cried out—*Vive le Roy! Vive la Liberte!* One perſon in particular pronounced, with a loud and diſtinct voice, *Vive le Premier Roi Conſtitutional des Francois!*

LONDON, September 9.

MAGNANIMITY.

A private letter by the *Hawke*, from *India*, relates the following incident, which occurred to Major GOWDIE, ſhortly after he entered *Bangalore*, with the other aſſailants: Laſt war he had been TIPPOO's priſoner, and was confined, with many other gentlemen, in *Bungalore*, where they ſuffered every ſpecies of inſult, hardſhip, and barbarity. A humane and beneficent butcher, whoſe buſineſs led him often to their priſon, ſaw and felt for their ſufferings; they had been ſtripped of their cloaths, and robbed of their money, before they were confined. It would have coſt the butcher his ears, perhaps his life, had he diſcovered any ſymptoms of pity for the priſoners, before his countrymen. They were allowed only one ſeer of rice, and a pice or half penny per day, for their ſubſiſtence; but the butcher contrived to relieve their neceſſities. Upon opening the ſheep's heads, which they frequently bought from him as food, they were aſtoniſhed to find pagods in the brains. Upon paſſing the yard of their priſon, he often gave them abuſive language, and threw balls of clay or dirt at them, to teſtify his hatred and contempt; but upon breaking the balls they always found that they contained a ſupply of money for their relief, and this he did frequently for a long ſeries of time. Major GOWDIE had not long entered the breach, when he ſaw and recollected his friend the butcher; he ran with eagerneſs to embrace him, ſaved him from the carnage, and led him to a place of ſafety. The tranſports of the two generous ſpirits at their meeting, gave the moſt pleaſing ſenſations to all who beheld them; it ſoftened the rage of the ſoldiers, and made the thirſt of blood give way to the emotions of humanity.

CARLISLE, October 26.

Laſt week the Courts of Quarter Seſſions and Common Pleas were holden at this place, for the firſt time, under the new Conſtitution of this Commonwealth. A charge, adapted to the occaſion, was delivered to the Grand-Jury, by THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; Preſident of the Circuit.—He afterwards addreſſed the Officers of the Court and the Gentlemen of the Bar, and after ſtating briefly and in general terms the ſeveral duties of each, he added, "Let us conclude, by impreſſing upon the minds of all our fellow-citizens, of every claſs, whoſe duty it is to attend at court, that it is only by our united exertions in a punctual, diligent and faithful diſcharge of the duties of our ſeveral ſtations, that the real dignity of the Court can be ſupported, and juſtice adminiſtered to the ſatisfaction of the public."

The Counſel who firſt addreſſed the Court, beginning with the words, "May it pleaſe your Honours," the Preſident requeſted him to poſtpone the motion for a few minutes, and made the following obſervations: "The gentlemen of the bar frequently uſe this expreſſion in addreſſing the Court; but the appellation not being given to us by the Conſtitution or laws of our Country, it will be agreeable to the Court, if you decline giving it in future. The expreſſion, "This honourable Court," has indeed crept into one of our Acts of Aſſembly: Should that form of addreſs be uſed in the other Circuits, we ſhall not ſay that it is improper. For, as on the one hand, it would be falſe modeſty, or rather falſe pride, under the maſk of modeſty, to refuſe any titles given by the Conſtitution or the Laws; ſo on the other, it would diſcloſe uninformed minds, ſhould we arrogate to ourſelves appellations not given by either.

"If we poſſeſs ſufficient legal abilities, and an intimate and accurate knowledge of the practice;—if we adminiſter the laws with deciſion, diſpatch and rigid integrity;—if we conſult and promote the real and permanent intereſts, and ſocial happineſs of our fellow citizens, as far as in our power in our preſent ſtation, they will reſpect us without any titles! But ſhould we appear unequal to our office—ſhould we betray the want of legal abilities, or ſhould our judgments be led or influenced by our affections or paſſions, or by any perſonal or party conſiderations, no titles or appellations, however pompous, could ſecure to us the reſpect of an enlightened people.

"We beg leave on this occaſion to point out another impropriety, of which, indeed, I was as guilty as any of you, when I was at the bar, although I ſcarcely ever was in the other inſtance:—The gentlemen in whoſe favour the court give judgment, generally riſe and *thank the court.* We requeſt you will diſcontinue this practice; were the Counſel on the other ſide to ſay, *we blame the court*, the expreſſion would certainly be thought improper—the one indeed flows from politeneſs—the other would be looked upon as rude; in every other point they are equally exceptionable.

"We muſt give judgment according to law—we could not give it otherwiſe than we do, to gain the applauſe or to ſhun the cenſure of millions—we muſt be actuated by conſiderations infinitely higher than the applauſe or cenſure of men. God forbid that any of the parties in this court, or in any of the other courts in which I ſit, ſhould ever have it in their power to ſay, with truth, that he has a friend or an enemy on the bench!"

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Galliapolis, the new French ſettlement on the Scioto, communicates the following information from that quarter. The original number of the ſettlers has greatly decreaſed: Owing to various diſappointments, ſome have returned. Theſe had chiefly carried with them a numerous train of dependants; who ſoon found that in a new country, where induſtry is the beſt recommendation, they could live independent and as well as their maſters, and conſequently left them almoſt to a man to ſeek their fortune in that extenſive country. Thus the colony ſuffered a conſiderable diminution, and this deſertion, on the other hand, was one of the cauſes that drove the wealthy part of the ſettlers to France again. The number now remaining, about 300, appear well pleaſed with their ſituation, and determined to perſevere. They have not in a ſingle inſtance been moleſted by the Indians, who are often ſeen croſſing from their ſide of the river to commit depredations on the American ſettlement immediately oppoſite to them.

The country there abounds with the greateſt quantity and variety of game imaginable, and the river is well ſtored with fiſh of different kinds. The ſoil is ſurpriſingly fertile; leſs than half an acre has been known to produce 67 buſhels of Indian corn.

Theſe new ſettlers have cleared about 590 acres of land, and are every day making improvements. A few years promiſe to render it a ſettlement of the firſt importance. Its particular ſituation on the Ohio, greatly favours its increaſe, and we may in a ſhort time expect to ſee it a ſecond Kentucky.

The ſettlers now there are chiefly men of induſtry, and many perſons of talents and education. Perhaps more inſight into the Botany, Mineralogy, and Antiquities of our country may be expected from their labours than from any ſource whatever. They have among them an excellent botaniſt, an eminent mineralogiſt and natural philoſopher; who however, have wiſely reſolved in the infancy of their colony to handle the ax and guide the plough, and to be at firſt rather attentive to improving the ſurface than ſearching into the bowels, and leſs anxious to diſcover new and curious plants than to introduce uſeful ones. Indeed their exertions in this way have already produced gardens abounding with all kinds of vegetables in the higheſt perfection. From the month of May, they already begin to furniſh a plentiful ſupply for their tables. Steps are taking to introduce fruit trees, to the growth of which the climate and ſoil are very favourable.

November, 2. The lateſt accounts from St. Domingo are thoſe brought by the Betſey, Crawford, and the Alexandria, Town, both from Port-au-prince, arrived here on Sunday laſt.—The Negroes have riſen in great bodies near Port-au-Prince, and we are ſorry to fear that they are deſtroying every thing before them. The chief hope of redreſs ſeems to be, that want of proviſions will oblige theſe inſurgents to diſperſe. But on the other hand, it is alledged that they are ſufficiently politic to preſerve the canes, on the juice of which Negroes can ſubſiſt very well, as they break the cane at the joint, and drink the juice like new milk; this makes them as fat and as ſleek as the beſt proviſions.—A French ſhip of war of 74 guns lies in the harbour, without any troops on board; and the only aſſiſtance ſhe can afford is from the Sailors, who ſeem rather averſe to this kind of ſervice. A Britiſh 50 gun ſhip and a frigate arrived at Port-au Prince, with arms and ammunition, but no troops, a few days before theſe accounts came away.

The number of Negroes in proportion to the whites, is ſaid to be about from 5 to 7 for one.

The people in the town are ſo much alarmed for fear of the ſtreams (that communicate water from the mountains) being poiſoned, that they get moſt of the water they uſe from the ſhipping; and many go on board thoſe veſſels to ſleep every night, and return to their houſes in the morning: This is from an apprehenſion that a maſſacre might take place in the night.

Theſe accounts alſo mention, that ſeveral plantations in ſight of Port-au-Prince had been deſtroyed, and the buildings burnt. Frequent executions of the Negroes took place; and it was common to ſee them hanging on the trees. Theſe puniſhments, however, do not ſeem to intimidate them, as they are very deſperate, and meet their fate with the greateſt unconcern.—A very large body of Negroes were encamped near Port-au-Prince.

Such are the melancholy relations we hear of the ſituation of the fineſt ſettlement in the Weſt-Indies. Perhaps ſome of theſe reports have ariſen from fears, and for the ſake of humanity, it is to be hoped that they are not altogether ſo bad as repreſented.

The accounts from Cape-Francois, by the

Hetty, Capt. Clouſer, ſay that an engagement had taken place between the whites and the Negroes; and that after a very bloody conteſt, the Negroes were driven out of their entrenchments.

The Negroes made a ſtand of about ten minutes and then gave way; the number of killed on the one ſide was inconſiderable, but very great amongſt the Negroes. Some of the Planters raiſed men and fortified their Plantations as well as they could: One in particular, aſſiſted by about 50 armed men, defended his Plantation effectually from an attack by 200 blacks, the greater part of whom he beat off; but ſome of them retreated into a cane patch, to which he ſet fire in all quarters except at one paſſage, through which alone the enemy could paſs, and at this guns were pointed to fire on them as they ran out; the conſequence was that many remained in the flames and choſe rather to be burned than venture before the ſhot of the Planter and his party.

The Printing-Offices are all ſhut at the Cape, having no ſupport ſince their principal patrons the Planters have been reduced to ſuch diſtreſs.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in Capt. Clouſer's veſſel ſays, that although the Negroes had riſen at Port-au-Prince, yet accounts from thence mention nothing of any injury being yet attempted—they had gone no farther in violence than merely to uſe threats to the whites, unleſs ſome privileges were granted them which they demanded, the particulars whereof could not be eaſily aſcertained.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated October 4, 1791.

"We are here in a diſtreſſing ſituation, reſpecting the Negroes. There is very little hopes that peace and ſafety will be reſtored until we get ſtronger forces into the iſland."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Dated October 4.

"My laſt was by Capt. Shackford, of the brigantine Elizabeth, who left this the 19th ult. ſince which nothing material has occurred, except the repeated attacks on the rebel ſlaves, who always are defeated, but retreat to the mountains. When peace will be eſtabliſhed, it is impoſſible to tell—buſineſs you may well ſuppoſe is dull enough."

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the brig Hetty, Capt. Clouſer, arrived here from Cape-Francois, which place he left October 5th. we have received the following intelligence:

On the 2d. an attack was made on the habitation of Mr. Galliſſet, which terminated in the Negroes being entirely routed, with conſiderable loſs. There were only eleven white people killed and wounded in this affair, which laſted three hours and a half.

On the 4th. M. de Blancheland received a letter from the Negro King (Francois) in which he requeſts ſome perſon might be ſent to form a treaty with them, the baſis of which ſhould be their emancipation.

The ſame day an embargo was laid on all the Spaniſh veſſels in the port, owing to ſtrong ſuſpicion of their furniſhing the Negroes with ammunition.

On the 3d. two Engliſh frigates which had carried the ammunition, &c. to the Cape, left that place, for Jamaica, with a requeſt from the Aſſembly of the iſland for 600 free Negroes, known by the name of the *Mountain Blues*, and alſo for a loan of 6 millions of livres, for the uſe of the unfortunate planters.

One of the frigates left the Cape on the 1ſt. with the thanks of the Aſſembly to the King of England; and Mr. Pitt.

Yeſterday Joſeph Ravara, Eſq. was introduced to the Preſident, by Mr. Jefferſon, as Conſul General in the United States from the republic of Genoa.

ALEXANDRIA, November 10.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Brig Neptune,	Lamb,	Havre-de-Grace.
Schooner Induſtry,	Cook,	Boſton.
———— Polly,	Harriden,	Salem.
Sloop Three Friends,	Story,	Salem.

SAILED.

Barque Cæſar,	Thompſon,	James River.
Brig Rachael,	Affleck,	Havre-de-Grace.

Poetical ADDRESS *to the* PUBLIC *of the* UNITED STATES.

(By the Editor of the NATIONAL GAZETTE, *in the firſt number of that Paper, publiſhed lately in Philadelphia.)*

THIS age is ſo fertile of mighty events
That people complain, with ſome reaſon no doubt,
Beſides the time loſt, and beſides the expenſe,
With reading the papers they're fairly worn out;
The *paſt* is no longer an object of care,
The *preſent* conſumes all the time they can ſpare.—

Thus reaſons the reader, but ſtill he reads on,
With his pence and his paper unwilling to part,
He ſees the world paſſing, men going and gone,
Some riding in coaches, and ſome in a cart:
For a peep at the farce a *ſubſcription* he'll give;
Revolutions muſt happen—that Printers may live.

For a ſhare of your favour we aim with the reſt—
To enliven the ſcene we'll exert all our ſkill;
What we have to impart ſhall be ſome of the beſt,
"*Multum in Parvo* our text—if you will:
Since we never admitted a clauſe in our Creed
That the greateſt employment of life is—to read.

The King of the French, and the Queen of the North
At the head of the play for the ſeaſon we find:
From the ſpark that we kindled a flame has gone forth
To expand thro' the world and enlighten mankind:
With a code of new doctrines the univerſe rings,
And *Thomas* is preaching ſtrange ſermons to kings.

Thus launch'd as we are on the ocean of NEWS,
In hopes that your pleaſure our pains will repay,
All honeſt endeavours the author will uſe,
To furniſh a feaſt for the grave and the gay;
At leaſt he'll eſſay ſuch a track to purſue;
That the world ſhall approve—and his news ſhall be true.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

AGRICULTURE—LEICESTERSHIRE.

To ſhew what a good name, and a good uſe of it will do—Mr. Bakewell lets three rams this ſeaſon for Three Thouſand Guineas!

A Society of Farmers, called the "Tupp Club," offered him an annuity of 2500l. per annum, for five of his Rams, which he refuſed; and apparently not unwiſely, as he makes three thouſand on three of them.

The excellence he boaſts in his breed, is to have the leaſt given quantity of bone, with the greateſt quantity of fleſh. He ſhews carcaſes of them with ten inches of fat upon the ribs; and while they feed to this ſize, they do it on a very ſmall proportion of food, when put in competition with others.

Their heads and limbs are very ſmall. They have no horns, but a large quantity of wool, which is rather of a coarſe kind.

Mr. Bakewell has been lately trying an experiment ſomewhat ſingular. He has been rotting ſome ſheep purpoſely, for the ſake of trying a medicine, ſent to him by the Odiham Agriculture Society, for the cure of that diſorder.

Thus he has made ſure of the diſeaſe, whatever he may do of the Remedy.

ANSWER OF M. SYEYES,

To Mr. PAINE'S *Letter, and to ſeveral other publications of a ſimilar nature.*

MR. THOMAS PAINE is one of thoſe men who have contributed the moſt to eſtabliſh the liberty of America. His ardent love of humanity, and his hatred of every ſort of tyranny, have induced him to take up in England the defence of the French Revolution, againſt the amphigorical declamation of Mr. Burke. His work has been tranſlated into our language, under the title of "DES DROITS DE L'HOMME," and is univerſally known.

What French Patriot is there, who has not already, from the bottom of his heart, thanked this foreigner for having ſtrengthened our cauſe by all the powers of his reaſon and reputation? It is with pleaſure that I obſerve an opportunity of offering him the tribute of my gratitude and my eſteem for the truly philoſophical application of talents ſo diſtinguiſhed as his own.

Mr. Paine ſuppoſes that I have given him a challenge, and he accepts it. I have not given any challenge; but I ſhall be very glad to afford to ſo able an author an opportunity of giving the world ſome further truths.

Mr. Paine declares himſelf to be the open enemy of monarchical government. I merely ſay, that a republican form of government appears to me to be inſufficient for liberty. After an avowal ſo poſitive on both ſides, nothing ſeems to remain for us but to produce our proofs, the public being entirely ready to decide between us. But unfortunately, abſtract queſtions, thoſe eſpecially that relate to a ſcience, the very language of which is ſcarcely yet fixed, require to be prepared for inveſtigation by a ſort of preliminary convention. Before we begin a conteſt, to be carried on at leaſt under the ſtandard of philoſophy, it is abſolutely neceſſary that we ſhould be underſtood. Mr. Paine is ſo conſcious of this neceſſity, that he begins by giving definitions. "I do not underſtand," ſays he, "by republicaniſm, that which bears the name in Holland, and in ſome ſtates of Italy."

When he wrote thus, the author was, no doubt, aware that I, on my part, do not undertake to defend either the Ottoman, or the ——— monarchy. In order to be reaſonable in this diſcuſſion, and certainly we both deſire to be ſo, we ought to begin by rejecting all examples. In point of ſocial order, Mr. Paine cannot be leſs pleaſed than I am with the models which hiſtory offers us. The queſtion between us then depends upon ſimple theory. Mr. Paine defends his republic, ſuch as he underſtands it; I defend monarchy, as I have conceived it.

"In ſhort," ſays Mr Paine, "it is againſt the whole HELL of monarchy, that I have declared war." I intreat him to believe, that in this undertaking, I would be his ſecond, and not his adverſary. I do not adopt the intereſt of the whole Hell of republics. The one is as real as the other, and avails juſt as much. It is impoſſible that either Mr. Paine or myſelf ſhould ever take the part of any ſort of Hell.

"By rebublicaniſm," ſays Mr. Paine, "I underſtand merely a government by repreſentation." I have had ſome difficulty in conceiving, why it ſhould be endeavoured to confound two notions ſo diſtinct as thoſe of a repreſentative ſyſtem and republicaniſm; and I hope for ſame attention to my anſwer.

It is only ſince the event of the 21ſt of June laſt, that this republican party has been perceived. What is their object? Can they be ignorant that the plan of repreſentation which the National Aſſembly has preſented to France, though imperfect in ſome of its parts, is, notwithſtanding, the pureſt and the beſt which has appeared in the world? What then is the object of thoſe who deſire a republic, when they define it to be ſimply a government by repreſentation? What! does this party, ſo lately formed, already endeavour to array itſelf with the honour of demanding repreſentative adminiſtration againſt the National Aſſembly itſelf? Will they ſeriouſly undertake to perſuade men, that in all this there are but two opinions —that of the republicans, who wiſh a repreſentation, and that of the National Aſſembly, who do not? It is impoſſible to impute to M. M. the new republicans, ſuch a chimera; or, that they ſhould hope for ſuch a blind docility on the part of the public and poſterity.

When I ſpeak of political repreſentation, I go further than Mr. Paine. I maintain that every ſocial conſtitution of which repreſentation is not the eſſence, is a falſe conſtitution. Whether a monarchy or not, every aſſociation, the members of which do not all at once vacate their common adminiſtration, has but to chuſe between repreſentatives and maſters, between deſpotiſm and legitimate government. There may be varieties in the manner of claſſing the repreſentatives, and their internal regulations; and none of the different forms may be able to attribute to itſelf excluſively the true, eſſential, and diſtinctive character of all good government. We are not to imitate thoſe who ſay—Obſerve, I underſtand by a republic, a good government; and by monarchy, a bad one: take that ground, and defend yourſelf. It is not to a man of abilities, like Mr. Paine, that it is neceſſary to give a caution againſt ſuch language.

Whatever diſpute may ariſe upon the different ſorts of repreſentations; however it may be enquired, for inſtance, whether it is wiſe to employ exactly the ſame method in the executive and the legiſlative order; or whatever other queſtions of this ſort may be produced, it does not at all follow, that upon theſe gradations and ſhades, depends the difference between republicans and monarchicans.

All theſe debates are, or will be, common to partiſans of both ſyſtems, and they will be equally ſo in either hypotheſis of a good or a bad repreſentation. In fact, whether our eſtabliſhed proxies ſhall be well or ill choſen, or well or ill eſtabliſhed, it will remain to be known what ſhall be their correlation, and how you will diſpoſe them amongſt themſelves, for the beſt diſtribution and greateſt facility of public operation.

In one word, it will ſtill remain to be known, whether you will have a republic or a monarchy; becauſe, of themſelves, the republican and monarchic forms will apply either to a good or bad conſtitution, to a good or bad government. It is not, therefore, the character of a true repreſentation, that it muſt bear the diſtinguiſhed attributes which mark republicans.

Here, in my opinion, are the two principal points, by which the difference of the two ſyſtems is to be recognized.

Make all political action, that which you pleaſe to call the executive power, center in a counſel of execution appointed by the people, or by the National Aſſembly, and you have formed a republic.

Place, on the contrary, at the head of the departments which you call miniſterial, and which ought to be better divided, reſponſible chiefs, independent one of another, but depending, as to their miniſterial exiſtence, upon an individual of ſuperior rank, in whom is repreſented the ſtable unity of government, or, what is the ſame, of national monarchy; let this individual be authoriſed to chuſe and diſmiſs, in the name of the people, theſe firſt executive chiefs, and to exerciſe ſome other functions ſuitable to the public intereſt, but his irreſponſibility for which cannot be dangerous, and you have formed a monarchy.

[*To be continued.*]

TO BE RENTED,

A Very convenient, well finiſhed DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, pleaſantly ſituated for a private family: Alſo to be ſold, or rented for a term of years, a HORSE SNUFF-MILL, in good order, with every neceſſary apparatus for manufacturing ſnuff and tobacco in the moſt effectual and expeditious manner, thought by the beſt judges to be conſtructed on the moſt approved plan; and from paſt experience a good run of cuſtom may be expected. For terms inquire of

JACOB COX.

Alexandria, November 8, 1791. 120—

Town Property to be exchanged for good land on any of the head waters of Patowmack. Inquire as above. J. C.

WANTED ALIVE,

A FEW SHOATS, weighing from 50 to 80 pounds each, GEESE and TURKEYS, to be delivered by Wedneſday next, for which their full value will be given by

JOHN MURRAY & Co.

Who have on hand Tickets in the 2d Claſs Maſſachuſets Semi-Annual lottery, which begins drawing the 24th inſtant.

CASH given for Flax-Seed.

Alexandria, November 10, 1791.

For HAVRE,

The SNOW

TURGOT,

A French bottom, now taking in tobacco at Alexandria. For freight apply to

FORREST & SETON.

Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1791. 120—3w.

To be RENTED, for one or more years, and poſſeſſion immediately given,

THE MILL on *Four-Mile Run*, known by the name of Adam's. It is well ſituated, being within 3½ miles of Alexandria, and navigable for boats of 1000 buſhels to the tail, and in good order for country and merchant work. As no perſon will rent without viewing the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is unneceſſary.

Alſo will be RENTED, and poſſeſſion given at Chriſtmas next, the HOUSE with 25 acres of LAND, whereon the late *Alexander Gordon* lived, ſituated on the river Patowmack, 1 mile above Alexandria. Apply to

THOMAS & JAMES IRVIN;
on Harper's Wharf:

Who have juſt imported from Dublin, a neat Aſſortment of 4-4 and 7-8 linens, tickens and baggings, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for caſh, produce, or on a ſhort credit to their punctual cuſtomers.

They can furniſh CORDAGE of any ſizes on a ſhort notice.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1791. 120—t. f.

Ten Pounds Reward.

ABSCONDED from my bed and board, on Saturday night, the 30th of October, my wife, ANN PINDALL, formerly ANN RHODES, and went with her as a companion, an Iriſhman who calls himſelf JAMES CAIN, and took with them my eldeſt daughter, Ann, about 12 years of age; they alſo took with them a black mare, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, branded on the near ſhoulder thus H, ſhort bob tail, 8 years old laſt ſpring; alſo a white horſe, about 13 or 14 years old, brand, if any, unknown, and £11 in caſh, a feather bed, a pair of pillows, 3 blankets, 3 ſheets, 2 new counterpains, 6 pewter plates, 6 white earthen ditto, 1 pewter baſon and 1 pewter diſh, half a dozen new knives and forks, a large quantity of ſpun cotton and wool ditto, a man's old ſaddle, and a woman's old ditto, and a copper tea kettle and coffee-mill.—The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons, who will bring them back to me ſo that I may recover my property carried off.—All perſons are forbid harbouring or truſting her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

THOMAS PINDALL.

George-Town Ferry, Fairfax County,
Virginia, November, 4. 1791. 120.—3w.

N. B. My wife is about 48 years of age, five foot and an inch high or thereabouts, thin viſage, loſt ſome of her fore teeth, and was with child at her elopement.—She carried off abundance of clothes with her, ſo that ſhe may alter her dreſs, but in particular ſhe is fond of riding in a ſpotted ſhaul which ſhe has got with her.—The Iriſhman, her companion, is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high or thereabouts, thick ſtature, fat round faced fellow, fair ſkin, had on when he went off a new pale blue coat, a fuſtian jacket and long breeches of the ſame &c. &c.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Friday night laſt, from off my field, Newcaſt place, 9 miles from Colcheſter, *a bay MARE*, middle ſize, 6 or 7 years old, with a ſucking colt of the ſame colour. The Mare's tail is cut round; ſhe has got a large ſcar on the thigh: The colt is 6 months old, and marked on his forehead with a ſtar, formed by white hairs. The above reward will be given by Mr. *Donnant*, in Alexandria, or Mr. *Ducheſne*, on the place.

November 8, 1791. 120—3w.

For SALE, *on very moderate Terms,*

A TRACT or parcel of LAND in the county of Spotſylvania containing 410 acres, ſituated about 18 miles diſtant from the borough of Fredericksburg, near the main road leading to the back country.—Only a ſmall part of this Land is cleared, the remainder is well timbered, and the whole lies extremely level, which renders it very convenient for Farming; the ſoil well adapted to ſmall grain and eaſily cultivated, it abounds with beautiful ſtreams of water, which may be conveyed to any part thereof at little expenſe, and is ſo well adapted to graſs, that it renders it one of the fineſt ranges for ſtock in that part of the country.—The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *John Bronaugh*, in Fauquier County, who is fully impowered to make a deed for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber living in Alexandria;

Who has for Sale, at his Store in King-Street,
A general ASSORTMENT of

WET and DRY GOODS,

Which will be ſold very low, either for caſh or country produce.

Wanted, 50 caſks of clean FLAXSEED, for which caſh will be given, if delivered in 20 days.

WILLIAM NEWTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1791. 120—3w.

☞ Left with the Printers, and for Sale, (Price 6d.) A LETTER, from Mrs. R— to Miſs S—, in anſwer to her obſervations on SAINT ROZO VILLOZO, *a reſident near* SHARPSBURG, in MARYLAND.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Eſq; we will ſell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaſer or purchaſers. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ſix months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſer, or purchaſers, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, for payment of the purchaſe-money, with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale if the payments are not punctually made at the ſtipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 63½; all adjoining; but will be ſold ſeparately, or in a body, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles from the riſing Town of Alexandria; convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years paſt, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-ſeat, but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill-houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Miles Run; upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-ſeat upon it—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes; the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fencing, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavernkeeper.—Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the riſing Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Wincheſter, and Frederick Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of a perſon or perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining; as, with very little expenſe, the ore may be raiſed.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Wincheſter, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¼ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £.15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe, payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.
Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.

Teneriffe Wines

FOR SALE BY

Forreſt & Seton,

Juſt received via New-York, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms.
Alexandria, June 1, 1791. 97—t. f.

JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE by

Jonah Thompſon,

SUGARS of the firſt quality, in Hogſhead & Barrels,
High-proof Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,
New-England do.
Molaſſes and Sole Leather,
Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
A few bags of Pimento,
Cotton and Wool Cards by the box or dozen,
With a general aſſortment of Dry Goods.
Alexandria, ug. 16, 1791. 108—t. f.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS.

		Dols.		*Dols.*
1 Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2		500		1000
3		100		300
4		25		100
20		10		200
40		5		200
530		4	to be paid by Tickets of the 4th Claſs,	2120
600 prizes,				4920
1400 Blanks,—Deduction,				1080
				6000
2000 Tickets at 3 Dols.				6000

ALEXANDRIA STREET-LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

		Dols.		*Dols.*
1 Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2		300	are	600
3		100		300
6		50		300
10		30		300
20		20		400
50		10		500
100		6		600
500		4		2000
		Laſt drawn Blank,		500
2000		3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Claſs,		6000
2692 Prizes,				12,500
5308 Blanks.		Deduction,		3500
8000 Tickets at 2 Dols. each				16.000

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night, the 4th inſt. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being ſtout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very conſiderable ſcars, occaſioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, inſinuating woman, and has been entirely accuſtomed to houſe-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, conſiſting of two ſuits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco ſhoes 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodiſt religion, and it is probable may be harboured by ſome of her own colour of that perſuaſion.—I will give the above reward to any perſon delivering her to me at Broad Creek, or *Ten Guineas* for ſecuring her in any gaol. WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince George's County,
Broad-Creek. January 7, 1791.

A MILL FOR SALE.

By virtue *of a* decree *of the* Court *of* Berkley County, *and* State *of* Virginia, *will be expoſed to ſale by* Public Vendue, *on the 1ſt day of* February *next, if fair; if not, the next fair day,*

A MERCHANT MILL, with the lot, premiſes and buildings, thereunto belonging, late the property of HENRY COOKCUS, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of CHRISTIAN ORENDORFF: Alſo the STONE DWELLING-HOUSE and ground-rents, late of the ſaid COOKCUS, deceaſed, all ſituate in Shepherd's-Town, in the County and State aforeſaid. The terms of ſale will be, one third part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale; one other third part within two years after the day of ſale, and the remaining third part within three years after the ſaid day of ſale.

By order of the Court,
JOHN KEARSLEY, and
HENRY BEDINGER, } Truſtees.
Berkeley County, July 25, 1791.
108—1f. 5m.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcribers at Public Sale, *for ready money, on* Monday *the 14th day of* November *next, at* Stafford Court-Houſe,

A TRACT of LAND lying in Stafford-County, on Aquia Creek, containing about 200 acres. On this land there is a free ſtone quarry adjoining the creek, where veſſels of 15 tons burthen may lay along ſide of the quarry and take in their load. Any perſon who may incline to purchaſe, may ſee the title-papers by applying to one of the ſubſcribers living in Dumfries.

HECTOR ROSS, } *Truſtees for the credi-*
JOHN GIBSON. } *tors of Rob. Brent, decd.*
October 20, 1791. 118—3w.

WANTED to HIRE or PURCHASE a Negroe or Mulatto BOY, from 10 to 15 years of age, to attend one perſon. For ſuch a boy, well recommended, either good wages, or a good price, if ſold, will be given.—inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, October 27, 1791, 118—3w.

Fall Goods.

R. Hamilton & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING,
From on board the Brig Rachael, James Affleck, Maſter, from London,
AND HAVE FOR SALE,

HUNTER-PIPES in boxes of 6 groſs each,
Fig-blue by the lb. or 100 wt.
Beſt London ſeine-twine, lead and cork line,
6, 8, 10, 20d. nails in ſmall caſks,
Fryingpans aſſorted in bundles,
Beſt ſteel, T. Crawley No. 3,
Do. ſecond quality,
Bar-lead and ſhot in all numbers,
Queen's ware well aſſorted in ſmall crates,
Blank books, ruled & plain, of all ſizes,
Ink-powder, beſt quills pot, fool's cap and poſt paper,
Brown & white wrapping do.
Wafers and ſealing-wax,
White lead, Spaniſh brown and yellow paints ground in oil,
Dry white lead,
Sweeping, hearth, ſhoe and cloth bruſhes,
Painters' do. aſſorted,
Spirits of turpentine in jars of 5 gallons,
Paſte-boards, 4, 4½ & 5lb. pins.
Beſt Anjengo black pepper,
Pimento, race-ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, candy, ſago and muſtard,
Green copperas, F & FF gunpowder,
Glaſs ware aſſorted in caſes, viz. wine-glaſſes, decanters, tumblers, cruets and goblets,
Paper-hangings aſſorted in the moſt faſhionable patterns,
Old Port and Sherry in wood and bottles,
Double Glo'ſter cheeſe of the very beſt qual.
London Porter in hogſheads and barrels,
Ditto in hampers of 3 doz. each,
Smyrna raiſins in caſks,
Britiſh and German oſnaburgs,
¾ 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linen,
Strong twilled ſacking,
Ruſſia ſheetings,
Scarlet cardinals aſſorted,
Superfine and ſecond cloths of the moſt faſhionable colours,
White, buff, and drab caſſimers,
Striped Wiltons,
White and red flannels,
Jacket ſhapes, faſhionable patterns,
Gold binding for dreſs waiſtcoats,
Florentine ſilk,
Shawl and pullicat hankerchiefs,
Calicoes and chintzes in the neateſt patterns,
Felt hats in caſes well aſſorted,
Faſhionable do. trimmed,
Hat bands & buckles,
Hair-ribbon, twiſt and Imperial buttons,
An aſſortment of gold, ſilver & double-gilt watches—all which they are determined to ſell on the very loweſt terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 4, 1791. 115—t. f.

WILLIAMS and CARY,
Have juſt imported in the brig Rachael, from London,
A large and general Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, by wholeſale:

ALSO

Some excellent old ſherry, in butts and quarter-caſks; old port, in pipes and quarter-caſks; claret in cheſts; beſt London porter, in hampers of 4 dozen each; beſt double Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſe; long and ſhort pipes in boxes; window-glaſs in do.

Alexandria, October 6, 1791. 115—6w.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Reſurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¼
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horſelick,	302¼
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and ſituated in Waſhington Connty, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, juſt at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-houſe, and a ſmall plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Weſtern Country, and is a fine ſtand for a tavern. Contiguous to theſe lands are ſmall mountains, which muſt forever ſecure to the holders of them an inexhauſtible range for ſtock. The navigation of the river is already perfected conſiderably above this property. They will be ſold either for Caſh, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.
October 17, 1791.

Excellent ſhining

I N K,

At 1s. per Pint, to be had at this Office.

☞ CASH given at the Printing-Office for old Seines, and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fiſhing.

☞ *Subſcriptions for* THE NATIONAL GAZETTE (*publiſhed at Philadelphia, by* Mr. Philip Freneau) *are received by the Printers hereof.*

Fall Goods.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Lancaſter, Capt. Brown, from Whitehaven,
A very general Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening, and for ſale, by the Piece or Package only, at their Warehouſe, on Prince-Street.

Alexandria, Aug. 31, 1791. 110—t. f.

MURRAYS and WHEATON
Have juſt received a few boxes of low-priced
WOOL and COTTON CARDS:
They have alſo for Sale,

High-proof Demarara ſpirits in Hogſheads, prime Muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels, molaſſes, New-England rum, fine Briſtol ſalt, a ſmall quantity of beſt Surinam cotton, chocolate, rice in tierces, ſouchong and green teas; copperas in hogſheads and barrels, butter in firkins, dipt candles, mens' and women's leather ſhoes, oars and handſpikes.

Wanted, ten hogſheads of dark ſtrong Tobacco, for which a generous price will be given. M. and W.

Alexandria, November 2, 1791. 119—t. f.

Jeſſe Taylor

HATH ON HAND
A pretty general Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS and CUTLERY,
Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or Country Produce, or on a ſhort Credit to punctual Men.

ALSO,
A few Cheſts of the beſt
HYSON TEA,
Which he ſells remarkably cheap by the Cheſt or Pound, for Caſh only.

Alexandria, June 9, 1791. 98—t. f.

At a Court continued and held for Loudoun County, Auguſt the 10th, 1791.

WILLIAM HOUGH, Complainant,
JOHN HOUGH, ſon of ISAAC, and FRANCIS TYLUS, Defendants. } In Chy.

THE defendant John, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the ſaid complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid John Hough do appear here on the ſecond Monday in November next, to anſwer the bill of the complainant, and that the defendant Francis Tylus do not pay away, convey or ſecrete any debts by him owing to, or effects of, the ſaid defendant John Hough, in his hands, until the further order or decree of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Church of the Pariſh of Sherburn, in the County aforeſaid, and at the door of the court houſe of the ſaid County.

(A copy) Teſte,
CHARLES BINNS, c. c.
113—9w.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Loudoun, Auguſt the 10th, 1791.

WILLIAM HOUGH, Complainant,
SILAS GILBERT, and THOMAS CRAVEN, Defendants. } In Chy.

THE defendant Silas, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the ſaid complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid Silas Gilbert do appear on the ſecond Monday in November next, to anſwer the bill of the complainant, and that the defendant Thomas Craven, do not pay away, convey or ſecrete, any debts by him owing to, or effects of, the ſaid defendant Silas Gilbert, in his hands, until the further order or decree of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Church of the Pariſh of Shelburne, in the County aforeſaid, and at the door of the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County.

(A copy) Teſte,
CHARLES BINNS, c. c.
113—9w.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Aſſembly of Virginia, at their next ſeſſion, for leave to eſtabliſh a Ferry from the land of the ſubſcribers, about half a mile above Alexandria to the Maryland ſhore.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.
BALDWIN DADE.
Alexandria, October 10, 1791. 116—9w

☞ The Law for the Regulation of Seamen for Sale at this Office.

☞ *The Liſt of Duties on Goods Wares and Merchandiſe imported into the United States, for ſale at this Office.*

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon and Bond.